

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature; northwest to north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 84. Lowest, 70.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 354—DAILY.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITH 300 MILES FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

BEER BILL Muddled INTO DEADLOCK ON VITAL AMENDMENTS

Senate and House Conferees Unable to Agree Either on Stanley Measure or Substitute.

PASSAGE NOW DUBIOUS

Treasury Department Expected to Issue Permit for the Brew on Physicians' Prescriptions.

REED ATTACKS VOLSTEAD

Wayne B. Wheeler, Dry Attorney, Also Denounced in Field Day for Fireworks in Congress.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.

The conferees on the anti-beer bill after an all day debate failed to reach an agreement as to which to accept—the Stanley amendment, providing that prohibition agents be severely penalized for searching without warrant residences, baggage and automobiles—or the House substitute providing that no home be searched without a warrant unless there was reason to suspect liquor was being made for sale or sold there.

Altogether it was a field day in Congress on the prohibition question. Among the happenings were:

Senator Ashurst (Ariz.) bolted the conference on the anti-beer bill because of what he believed to be an effort to legalize the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in private homes.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, was denounced in the Senate by Senator Reed (Mo.) because of his participation in the conference between the House and Senate on the anti-beer bill.

Representative Volstead (Minn.), author of the Volstead law and father of the anti-beer bill, received a raking over the coals at the hands of Senator Reed.

Treasury May Act for the Sick.

The situation has become so muddled, with the House unalterably opposed to the Stanley amendment, which the Senate had adopted unanimously, that there were indications that the legislation might go over until after the recess. Should this happen, it is likely that the Treasury Department will allow the manufacture and sale of beer for the sick, obtainable on doctors' prescriptions.

Nearly everybody in the Senate who had been notably concerned in prohibition, for and against, had a part in the day's proceedings. The first round occurred soon after the Senate convened and the second almost at the close of the day, after Mr. Wheeler had issued a statement attacking Senator Reed, Senators Stanley (Ky.) and Brundage (La.) assisted Senator Reed in the assault on the prohibition forces, while Senators Sterling (S. D.), who is in charge of the beer bill in conference, and Willis (Ohio), one of the authors of the measure, championed the cause of the dry.

Reed Denounces Wheeler.

"Wayne B. Wheeler was not closeted with the conferees during the meeting yesterday," Senator Reed declared. "Mr. Wheeler came into the conference room after we had concluded our work for the day and decided on questions. He was there a few minutes before we finally left the room. He had nothing to do with any vote or action."

When Senator Reed inquired whether Mr. Wheeler had been with the conferees the day before Senator Sterling replied:

"I will answer the question with reference to yesterday. It seems to be a little bit important to me as a Senator to make an inquiry as to who was present when the conferees were in session. I decline to answer further than I have answered."

Senator Reed turned to the Senate with a smile.

"I am quite content," he said, "with that sort of an answer. The admission of a paid lobbyist, if he was admitted, to interfere in these deliberations between these two bodies of men meeting in conference is an innovation and a piece of unwarranted and unjustified insolence on the part of any man who undertook the task. It is destructive of legislation and unfair."

"Have we three bodies of the Legislature—one the Senate, another the House and the other the Anti-Saloon League?" Senator Reed demanded. "If Wayne B. Wheeler, representing the Anti-Saloon League, why not somebody representing the saloon league, if there is such a thing?"

"The truth is this is lobbying gone mad. The lobbyist who hibernates here in Washington, who goes before committees to argue in the open or who hibernates in the corridors of Congress for a long time been a stench in the public nostrils. But it appears this gentleman—and I take the refusal of the Senator from South Dakota to answer as an admission—has the cool impudence to carry his propaganda and his presence into the secret if not sacred confidences of the conference room."

Senator Reed shifted his assault to Representative Volstead, saying he always had been willing to give the prohibition amendment, after it had been

Free Tests of Liquor Offered by Government

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.

OWNERS of liquor suspected of being below standard or possibly poisonous can now have analysis of samples made free of charge at nearest Government laboratories. "Take no chances with liquor that appears to be bad, but have it tested," was the advice of the Internal Revenue Bureau to-night.

New branch laboratories have been established throughout the United States to expedite examination of samples taken from violators. The public will be accommodated by chemists at these plants. The New York city laboratory, located at 544 Old Post Office Building, is in charge of Chemist R. A. Edson.

DETECTIVE SEIZED IN BRONX SLAYING

Dead Man's Companion Names Haggerty as Officer Who Shot Barber.

POLICE LIST MULTIPLES

Killing Over Can of Wine Adds to Series of Charges Against Force.

Jeremiah Haggerty, a detective attached to the Bronx Police station, was arrested yesterday charged with the shooting of Joseph Lazaro, a barber, near the 210th street subway station, on last Tuesday morning. He was held for felonious assault, but Lazaro died in Fordham Hospital late yesterday afternoon. Last night the charge against Haggerty was changed to homicide.

This arrest adds another to the already considerable list of charges of brutality against New York policemen.

Accusations are pending against Patrolmen Theodore and Michael in connection with the assault of a man at the Polo Grounds on August 8; against Detective Tighe, who is charged with attacking needlessly several persons in the subway station on July 18; Patrolman Daniel J. Calkin, charged with killing a man with a blackjack; Patrolman Herald, who is alleged to have assaulted Mrs. Marian Kuber on July 14; and Detective Field, accused of striking a man with a blackjack, and against Detective Gunson, who is said to have extorted money from notorious women.

It is charged that Detective Haggerty fired when Lazaro refused to pay \$500 to hush the fact that he was carrying home some wine.

Lazaro, who lived at 229 East Fourteenth street, was about to ride downtown from his father-in-law's house in the Bronx with Joseph Pallazorra, another barber. Pallazorra said they had just entered the subway station when they were halted by a "revenue officer," who saw the wine in a can. He showed his shield and said "It could be fixed up" for \$500. The two men could produce only \$50.

Two shots followed, both striking Lazaro, one near the heart and the other in the abdomen. Pallazorra walked away and left the two there. Both he and Lazaro said the man had been drinking.

In an investigation by Capt. Wines of the Sixth Inspection District, Pallazorra identified Haggerty, who was taken to Fordham Hospital, but Lazaro was already too near death to take notice of him.

The detective was questioned by George B. de Luca and William F. Quilley, Assistant District Attorneys of the Bronx, to whom he made a blanket denial of the charges. He was arraigned in Federal Court and held without bail. Later before Chief Inspector Lahey at Headquarters he again denied the charges.

Haggerty has been on the force seventeen years and has an excellent record. He is married and has four children. He lives at 4516 Park avenue, The Bronx.

CHECKS BODY IN TRUNK, SLAYER THEN REVEALS

Parisian Confesses Killing of Uncle to Get His Savings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Aug. 18.

Another "trunk" murder has been revealed in Paris. The slayer of Leon Belandier, a concubine, near the Lazaro railroad station, was arrested last night just as he was taking a blood stained trunk from the storage room with the assistance of two chauffeurs. They had promised to aid him in throwing the trunk into the Seine, believing it contained only a shipment of meat that had been spoiled in transit.

Although at first the culprit insisted that he was acting for an unknown third person, he admitted to-day that he was an ex-soldier named Felix, a nephew of the victim, whom he had slain in a quarrel over his uncle's refusal to lend him money until he could find work.

Felix ransacked the house, finding 3,000 francs, which he spent with women acquaintances in a night of revelry after which he placed the trunk had been checked at the station.

Felix signed a full confession and has been assigned to the same cell at Central Prison which seven months ago harbored his father, the author, accused of killing her husband, M. Besenarbo, and despoiling his dismembered body to Nancy in a trunk.

KLAN TAKES COLLEGE, WITH WIZARD AS HEAD

Ku Klux Pays No Money in Georgia Deal.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—Latter University, established in Atlanta a few years ago, has been taken over by the Ku Klux Klan. Dr. C. Lewis Fowler has resigned as president and William J. Simmons, wizard of the Klan, is to be his successor.

There was no cash consideration involved. It was announced, but the Klan assumes all obligations of the institution.

DIFFER \$254,000,000 ON LEGAL CONDITION OF CITY DEBT LIMIT

Craig and Brown Argue at Length in Meyer Committee's Inquiry.

COURTS MAY DECIDE

Comptroller Cites Opinion of Appellate Division to Sustain Him.

HYLAN GETS A RESPIRE

Counsel Charges He Has Used All Possible Expedients to Evade Constitution.

Elton R. Brown, counsel for the Meyer committee, withdrew two of his charges against the city's financial administration yesterday and admitted after an all day conflict with Comptroller Craig that the big issue involved in the question of the debt limit is "whether the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was right or wrong in a decision given in 1913 regarding the use of dock and transit bonds."

The Comptroller stuck steadfastly to his contention that the city is not "overboard" financially, but has a debt borrowing margin of \$137,000,000. Mr. Brown was equally stubborn in insisting that the city administration had overrun its credit by \$117,000,000, but finally modified that contention by admitting the issue was up to the courts.

If Mr. Brown is right, the Comptroller said, the validity of the dual subway contracts must be brought into question and the status of bonds covering those operations again determined. But the Comptroller said the question had been gone over in court and that there was no substantial basis for the Meyer committee's charge. It is not improbable, however, that some sort of test litigation may result to clear up the technicalities surrounding the issue of self-sustaining dock and transit bonds.

Evading the Constitution.

The Hyman administration, it was said, has resorted to every legal device conceivable in its effort to get around constitutional restrictions and obtain all the money possible to keep the municipal government running without boosting the tax rate too high.

This has all been done to evade the debt limit restrictions.

It was a give and take struggle between the Comptroller and the lawyer. Mr. Craig was aggressive. He took charge of the inquiry repeatedly, and fired questions at Mr. Brown. The latter objected he was not on the stand.

"But you do not seem to tumble to the situation at all," the Comptroller said impatiently after he had asked over a set of figures several times. The argument went around in a circle for hours. Occasionally some of the committeemen and audience seemed to catch a little ray of light, but that was extinguished in a moment by a new set of technicalities.

Mr. Brown's contention was this: Under the constitutional amendment of 1910 bonds issued for self-sustaining municipal enterprise like docks and subways are to be excluded from the debt limit. The amendment requires the city to get a ruling from the Appellate Division as to what bonds can be issued under this restriction. The court in 1913 ruled that \$117,000,000 could be applied to docks and subways. These bonds are not yet self-sustaining, and until they are cannot be excluded from the debt limit.

Comptroller Craig parried with this answer: The Appellate Division authorized the issue of the \$117,000,000 for docks and piers; that money has been spent for that specific purpose, and, by the ruling of the court that amount cannot be charged against the debt limit.

Four Phases in Attack.

When the Comptroller was called on to defend his position regarding the debt limit, he said Mr. Brown's attack on the city's financial administration was based on these four arguments:

That tax notes are debts and must be charged against the debt limit; that revenue bonds are debts and must be charged against the debt limit; that the city is in excess of the constitutional limitations; that there was insufficient deduction of the assets of water sinking funds in arriving at the net debt, and that the \$117,000,000 exempted by the court from the debt limit for docks and piers should be placed in the debt limit.

After a little debate Mr. Brown admitted he had changed his opinion about the two first charges, and was willing to strike them out. The third was modified so that little was left of it. The controversy thereafter simmered down to the \$117,000,000 exempted by the court.

The Appellate Division decision dealing with the bond exemptions was reviewed.

"If the decision had not been given there would have been no means of paying the dual subway contracts could have been met," Mr. Brown said. The witness retorted:

"Yes, it now turns out that that opinion is aimed at the Appellate Division, which is aimed at the whole foundation of the contracts and it may be that your committee will make a recommendation that we get relief from those contracts."

"I will consider it," Mr. Brown said. "But the effect of this decision has been to reduce your debt limit all the time you have been in office down to the time of your last statement, when you had about \$20,000,000 on July 1, last."

"The effect is just the opposite," the Comptroller said. "If what you say is correct it would expand the debt limit by \$117,000,000, instead of reducing it, and instead of having \$137,000,000 which I say we now have, we would have \$254,000,000."

Mr. Brown could not see it at all and again they went over the whole thing. The Comptroller wanted to know what Mr. Brown based his opinions and

3 Legged Horse Injured; Owner Demands \$10,000

HAMMOND, Ind., Aug. 18.—

Jacob Diamond, a pedler, to-day started suit in Superior Court for \$10,000 damages against a motorist who ran into his three legged horse and broke its wooden leg. The suit alleged the animal was "bruised and humiliated" to that extent.

The horse, which has worn the wooden leg for five years, has had a troubled career. On one occasion the leg caught on fire and the fire department was called to extinguish the blaze.

COLLINS WOULD GIVE HIS PLACE TO TALLEY; AWAIT MURPHY'S NO

Democrats Fear Boss Will Not Alter His Decision Against Judge.

ALARM FELT IN PARTY

Some Tammanyites Point to Newburger Case to Show the Danger.

IRISH QUESTION INVOLVED

Aspirant Rejected for Defending Archbishop Hayes in Riot Case, Friends Reiterate.

Justice Cornelius F. Collins of the Children's Court, Charles F. Murphy's choice for the bench of General Sessions in lieu of Judge Alfred J. Talley, who was in line to succeed himself, is ready to withdraw in favor of Judge Talley provided Murphy will accept Talley, but Murphy has not yet indicated that he will go back on his decision. That was learned definitely yesterday from friends of both jurists, who for several days have been making efforts to iron out the rumpus stirred up in the Tammany organization by Murphy's refusal to redesignate Judge Talley. Justice Collins last night confirmed the report that the negotiations are under way.

It was reported also that should Justice Collins withdraw it probably would be with the understanding that he be designated either for the next vacancy on the General Sessions or, more likely, the Supreme Court bench, though it was understood Justice Collins' withdrawal would not be contingent upon his own promotion.

The tardiness with which Murphy is acting upon the suggestion of Justice Collins to solve the situation of the organization men who resented the rejection of Talley in the first instance. Failure of Murphy to take prompt and favorable action, it was predicted freely, would not go to the benefit of the party that has occurred in Tammany Hall over the rebuff already offered to Judge Talley.

Justice Talley would not comment upon the efforts to gain for him the place to which his friends believe he is entitled.

Collins Considers Withdrawing.

Justice Collins is on his vacation. He learned last night when he returned from a fishing trip that the news of the negotiations of his friends had leaked out. He admitted that he had a withdrawal under consideration, but intimated that it has not been consummated.

"I am thinking over a number of things," Justice Collins said, "and I would not like to say now what I may do. I would not want to do anything in the way of a surprise."

"The fact is that Alfred Talley and I have been close friends for many years. There is no friction between us now, and all this talk about differences between us on the Irish question is tommyrot. Both of us have done everything we could to help the Irish cause pending the rejection of Justice Joseph E. Newburger of the Supreme Court for redesignation last election, and the overwhelming rejection of Justice Newburger over the Tammany stamp of approval to go against the demonstration of popular resentment of his present disapproval of Judge Talley. Still, it was pointed out, Murphy probably was well aware of what he was doing when he rejected Talley and might not be swayed by any argument now.

Justice Collins' remarks on the Irish question did not change the general impression that Judge Talley's letter of last November defending Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes from criticism by certain Catholics for failure to prevent an Irish riot in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, when, in their opinion, he could and should have done so, had much to do with Murphy's adverse decision.

That, it was said, was because Murphy had ordered Judge Talley to keep clear of radical Irish affairs, and it was further stated the Tammany boss well not take the trouble to differentiate between Alfred J. Talley, Judge of General Sessions, and Alfred J. Talley, chairman of the committee on Catholic interests, a layman committee, the chairmanship of which authorized him to speak officially. Judge Talley's Irish views, it was said, are not greatly different from those of Justice Daniel F. Cohalan and others of the extreme school, though Judge Talley is distinctly not identified with them.

Unusually Attractive Automobile Opportunities

Now is the time to buy a good used car at a bargain price. Every day and Sunday there is advertised in The Herald's Want Ad Page, under "Automobile Exchange," dozens of specially priced machines.

If you have a car for sale or exchange use a Herald Want Ad and get RESULTS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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LOLLYD GEORGE SEES WORLD PEACE GUARANTY IF JAPAN, BRITAIN AND U. S. JOIN HANDS

Premier Hopes for Complete Understanding Among the Three Powers on Problems of the Pacific at Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments.

LOYALTY OF JAPAN TO ALLIANCE WAS A TURNING POINT OF WAR

Colonial Troops Could Not Have Been Transported Without Her Aid in Pacific—Empire Cannot Turn Her Down Now, but "Must Behave Like Gentlemen," House of Commons Is Told.

JAPAN SOON TO HAVE 2 BIGGEST WARSHIPS

Superdreadnoughts, the Kaga and Tosa, to Be Floated Late in October.

SURPASS NEW INDIANA

Nippon Buys 50 Airplanes in Britain and Perfects Her Plants at Home.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Aug. 18.

The Japanese superdreadnoughts Kaga and Tosa, which were begun last year, are to be launched at the end of October, the first at Kobe and the second at Nagasaki. Designed as an "answer" to the American Indiana class, these two ships will be the largest battleships afloat for some time to come.

Their displacement is 39,000 tons, length 700 feet, breadth 100 feet, and their geared turbines will give them a speed of 23½ knots. As a main battery each will carry ten or twelve 16-inch guns of a new type, throwing a one-ton shell.

A feature of the ships' design is a system of multiple steel decks over vital parts as a defence against shells fired at long range and aircraft bombs. The hull is fitted with anti-torpedo bulges and there is so much internal protection that the ships are claimed to be virtually unsinkable. It is believed that each ship will have cost from £9,000,000 to £10,000,000 when complete.

In the Japanese naval programme of 1919 credits were voted for the construction of a big aircraft carrier.

"The Japanese are now able to give the first authentic details of this vessel, which will soon be launched. The Hoshio, as she is named, turns out to be a close copy of the British carrier Argus. She is to displace 9,000 tons and will steam at 21 knots.

In order to leave the entire upper deck free for airplanes to land and take off all upper works and funnels are suppressed, the smoke from the funnels being expelled from the side of the ship by horizontal ducts. The usual hangers and equipment for handling aircraft will be fitted, and there will be magazines for bombs and torpedo warheads. The Hoshio will be armed with four 4.7 inch rapid fire guns and two anti-aircraft guns.

The Japanese Navy Department has placed an order with the Gloucester Aviation Company of Cheltenham, England, for fifty airplanes of the Sparrowhawk type. These are said to be similar to the design of the "Night Hawk" machine. Other British aircraft firms have received inquiries from the Japanese Navy Department respecting the delivery of airplanes and engines of various types.

Supplementary estimates for military and naval aviation will be introduced by the Japanese Government at the next session of the Imperial Diet, according to well informed people here. Gen. Yamashita, who last month succeeded Gen. Tanaka as War Minister, is an enthusiast for aviation, and is now effecting big economies in other branches of the service in order to have more money available for expanding the flying corps, which now consists of about 800 machines. It is the Minister's intention to increase the figure to 1,200 by the end of next year, and will necessitate the purchase of machines abroad.

Meanwhile, steps are being taken to develop home production by subsidizing the navy aviation development programme passed in 1918. This amendment will have the effect of increasing considerably the establishment of 149 new machines authorized in that programme. Long distance endurance flights are now regularly undertaken by naval airmen from the Yokosuka station, and flights from warships at sea are of frequent occurrence.

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Believe Murphy Has Learned.

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This bulletin was issued to-day: "Prince Alexander is suffering from a serious attack of appendicitis. For five days his condition has been stationary. His temperature ranges from 100 to 102. The question of an operation is pending. The prognosis is good."

Belgrade, Jugoslavia, Aug. 18.—The army and all the government employees to-day took the oath of loyalty to Prince Regent Alexander. It was decided by the Cabinet that the body of former King Peter should lie in state at the cathedral at Belgrade until August 22, when it will be taken to Pola for interment in the Karaageorgievich family tomb.

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